

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Computing Method for Accounting

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

Sub C1 > The present invention relates to a computing method for accounting, and more particularly, to a computing method for accounting for use in a simplified closing system, which simplifies accounting operations of the kind that is based on the double-entry bookkeeping principle and makes it possible to input high volume data simply and instantaneously.

Related Arts

Sub C2 > Forms of account sheet based on the double-entry bookkeeping principle are widely used for accounting. Doing the double-entry bookkeeping makes the accounting operations complicated and troublesome. That is why many companies and individuals are retaining experts or accountants to do the bookkeeping.

Instead, the personal computer on which a double-entry bookkeeping application is run can also be used to do the bookkeeping electronically, but in this case, the input processing is complicated, or it requires much time to create financial documents.

As matters now stand, however, regardless of whether the companies and individuals have the experts or spend lots of time and cost for accounting operations, what they can obtain will be terminal accounts and monthly trial balance at the most. The statement of accounts and relevant documents, such

as account and financial sheets, which are created in the process of settling accounts, are all important, and they should be kept as the past records.

The accounting operations, however, have essentially another intended object of creating the statement of accounts and other accounting documents each time a transaction is input (entered) so that the financial documents can be a "compass for business management" indicating current circumstances and a perspective on future business. Such an essential object cannot be attained in conventional computing methods for accounting because they are incapable of creating the statement of accounts and other documents each time a transaction is entered.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made to solve the above problems accompanying the conventional computing methods for accounting. It is an object of the present invention to provide a computing method for accounting, capable of offering easy and simple operations.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a computing method for accounting, capable of creating documents or records such as a statement of accounts almost simultaneously with data entry.

Sub 3 Still another object of the present invention is to provide a computing method for accounting, capable of increasing the number of entries vastly. This means that the number of entries is increased largely enough to response to

C3 and
any practical demands.

The above objects are attained by the provision of a computing method for accounting, comprising:

Sub C4
(a) the first step of installing and storing spreadsheet software capable of creating accounting screens each of which is a matrix of cells including input setting cells and output displaying cells;

(b) the second step of storing functional formulas and/or operational expressions for use in determining, based on numerical values entered in the input setting cells, numerical values to be displayed in the output displaying cells;

(c) the third step of calling the accounting screens of at least N different kinds to develop and arrange the same on the display;

(d) the fourth step of entering a given numerical value in a predetermined input setting cell; and

(e) the fifth step of performing predetermined computations, based on the entered, given numerical value, according to the functional formulas and/or operational expressions to display numerical values indicative of the computation results in predetermined output displaying cells so as to complete each of the accounting screens.

In the computing method for accounting, the fourth step may be executed for each unit of transaction at the time of conducting the transaction.

Further, N may be eight.

The accounting screens may include a first screen for

entering occurrence of a flow of money.

The accounting screens may include a second screen for entering occurrence of a flow of things.


The accounting screens may include a third screen for displaying the state of merchandise management.

The accounting screens may include a fourth screen for displaying the state of customer management.

The accounting screens may include a fifth screen for displaying the amount listed by title of expense, debit and credit accounts.

The accounting screens may include a sixth screen for displaying closing account or the settlement of accounts.

The accounting screens may include a seventh screen for displaying a statement of accounts written in a predetermined form.

The accounting screens may include an eighth screen for displaying the state of business ratio analysis.

In the computing method for accounting, the fourth step may be executed at each initial of a fiscal period.

Instead, the fourth step may be executed at each end of the fiscal period.

The computing method for accounting may further comprise:

(f) the sixth step of creating a second file in addition to a first file in which all the accounting screens completed through the first to fifth steps is stored;

(g) the seventh step of calling the second file after the first file is stored and printed out to spread and

arrange the same before the first file is restarted;

(h) the eighth step of performing predetermined computations, based on the accounting principle, for the first file restarted in the seventh step; and

(i) the ninth step of combining or merging the first file, for which the computations have been performed in the eighth step, into the second file spread and arranged in the seventh step so that the final state of the first file will be handed down to the second file.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

By way of example and to make the description more clear, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an input screen for accounting operations in which financial management is performed for a transaction;

Fig. 2 is an input screen for accounting operations in which purchase and sales management is performed for the transaction;

Fig. 3 is an input screen for accounting operations in which merchandise management is performed for the transaction;

Fig. 4 is an input screen for accounting operations in which customer management is performed for the transaction;

Fig. 5 is an input screen for accounting operations through which the amounts of transactions are displayed separately for each title of expense, and debit and credit accounts;

Fig. 6 is an input screen for accounting operations

through which closing accounts of the transactions are displayed;

Fig. 7 is an input screen for accounting operations through which a statement of accounts of the transactions is displayed in a predetermined form;

Fig. 8 is an input screen for accounting operations through which business ratio analysis of the transactions is displayed;

Fig. 9 is an output screen for accounting operations in which financial management is performed for a transaction;

Fig. 10 is an output screen for accounting operations in which purchase and sales management is performed for the transaction;

Fig. 11 is an output screen for accounting operations in which merchandise management is performed for the transaction;

Fig. 12 is an input screen for accounting operations in which customer management is performed for the transaction;

Fig. 13 is an output screen for accounting operations through which the amounts of transactions are displayed separately for each title of expense, debit and credit accounts;

Fig. 14 is an output screen for accounting operations through which closing accounts of the transactions are displayed;

Fig. 15 is an output screen for accounting operations through which a statement of accounts of the transactions is displayed in a predetermined form; and

Fig. 16 is an output screen for accounting operations through which business ratio analysis of the transactions is displayed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

To carry out accounting computations according to the present invention, spreadsheet application software (hereinbelow, called spreadsheet software) must be installed and stored in advance in a personal computer or word processor (hereinbelow, generically called a personal computer). Spreadsheet software of this type includes Lotus 1-2-3 (trade name) and Excel (trade name). Such spreadsheet software allows the present invention to create accounting screens. The accounting screens are of plural screens different from each other in configuration, but basically, each screen is a matrix of cells each of which is either an input setting cell for use in making an entry or an output displaying cell for use in displaying an output. According to the present invention, only numerical values can be entered in the input setting cell. To determine, based on the numerical value entered in the input setting cell, a numerical value to be displayed in the output displaying cell, a functional formula or operational expression must be input and stored in the spreadsheet software beforehand.

The functional formula or operational expression will be described later.

Figs. 1 through 8 show accounting screens (hereinbelow, called accounting input screens) before numerical values are

entered in the input setting cells.

Sub 6 > Fig. 1 is called the first screen and operative to perform financial management for a transaction, i.e., it is used to enter occurrence of a flow of money (among a general deposit, postal a transfer deposit, cash in hand, and a checking (current) deposit).

It displays each balance and the total balance of each account. In addition, a list of set ranges for printing and screen spreading, and a code table for each title of expense, debit and credit accounts are displayed on the screen.

Fig. 2 is called the second screen and operative to perform purchase and sales management for the transaction, i.e., it is used to enter occurrence of a flow of things (purchase and sales).

It also displays a list of product, supplier and distributor codes.

Sub 7 > Fig. 3 is called the third screen and operative to perform merchandise management for the transaction. It displays items required for the merchandise management.

That is, for the items of balance brought forward, purchase, sales, offset (marginal profit), and inventory (book inventory), the quantity and total amount of products of each kind are displayed.

Fig. 4 is called the fourth screen and operative to perform customer management for the transaction. It displays the amount for each supplier and distributor.

Fig. 5 is called the fifth screen and operative to display the amounts of transactions separately for each title

of expense, debit and credit accounts, i.e., it is used to enter the amounts of bills accepted and issued. A region called a data room is also provided so that all data can be integrally handed over to the settlement processing.

Fig. 6 is called the sixth screen and operative to display closing accounts of the transactions. Displayed on the screen are a trial balance, a work sheet, a profit and loss statement, a balance sheet, and a profit and loss disposition.

Fig. 7 is called the seventh screen and operative to display a statement of accounts of the transactions in a predetermined form such as a income tax return on the blue form.

Fig. 8 is called the eighth screen and operative to display business ratio analysis.

The following section describes a method of using the first through eighth screens to carry out accounting computations according to the present invention.

Sub 8 First of all, spreadsheet software is called on the display of a personal computer to spread and arrange the first through eighth screens. The first through eighth screens are arranged in this order from left to right. It should be noted that each screen is designed here to display 22 characters by 88 lines and be printed on a B4 sheet. The first screen comprises six pages arranged longitudinally (pages 1 through 6), but the second through eighth screens are all one page. Each screen is of a matrix of ruled lines to form a large number of cells.

Input or computation results are displayed in the cells. The following illustrates the process of using a functional formula or operational expression prestored in the spreadsheet software to determine a numerical value to be displayed in an output displaying cell from a numerical value entered in an input setting cell, indicating a preset functional formula or operational expression and its input setting position.

First Screen

(*)

Operational Expression	H15+I15+J15+K15+L15
------------------------	---------------------

Meaning

Sum up numerals in H15, I15, J15, K15 and L15 to display the result in the position (*).

Input Position (Cell)

First screen (page 1) G15 - G88, M14, M88

First screen (page 2) G95 - G178, M178

First screen (page 3) G185 - G268, M268

First screen (page 4) G275 - G358, M358

First screen (page 5) G365 - G448, M448

First screen (page 6) G455 - G538, M538

(Numerals of H through L columns are different in each cell)

It should be noted that, since the width of G column is one (minimum) for the sake of drawing arrangement and printing range, the functional formula or operational

expression is not displayed in the position (*), but it can be displayed by moving the cell.

①

Functional Formula	@IF(@COUNT(H15...L15)=0, " ",
	+M14+G15)

Meaning

Add the sum of numerals of H15 through L15 to a numeral in M column a line up from row 15 to display the result in (①).

If the sum of H15 through L15 is zero, display the numeral in M column a line up from row 15 as it is.

Input Position (Cell)

First screen (page 1) M15 - M87

First screen (page 2) M95 - M177

First screen (page 3) M185 - M267

First screen (page 4) M275 - M357

First screen (page 5) M365 - M447

First screen (page 6) M455 - M537

(Numerals of M and G columns are different in each cell)

②

Functional Formula	@SUM(H14...H87)
--------------------	-----------------

Meaning

Sum up H14 through H87 to display the result in (②).

Input Position (Cell)	H88
-----------------------	-----

③ - ③①

First screen (page 1) (3) - (6)

First screen (page 2) (7) - (11)

First screen (page 3) (12) - (16)

First screen (page 4) (17) - (21)

First screen (page 5) (22) - (26)

First screen (page 6) (27) - (31)

The above operations conform to ②. See the note below with respect to the first screen (page 2) and the following pages.

Note: Continuation of drawings and how to sum up

Enter and set an operational expression for copying a numeral in H88 cell on the first screen (page 2) to H94 cell on the first screen (page 2). Numerals in I88, J88, K88, L88 and M88 all conform to the same rule.

Enter and set a functional formula: @SUM(H94...H177), because the total on the first screen (page 2) is a "cumulative total" that includes the numeral copied in H94 (i.e., the total on the first screen (page 1)). The other pages are processed the same way.

Second Screen

①

Functional Formula

@SUM(U5...U87)

Meaning

Sum up U5 to U87 to display the result in (①).

Input Position (Cell)

U88

Note: ② conforms to ①.

Code Number

W1 - W81	Product code number
X1 - X81	Product name ○

Y1 - Y84	Supplier code number
Z1 - Z84	Supplier name ○

AA1 - AA418	Distributor code number
AB1 - AB418	Distributor name ○

Mark ○ indicates that the items can be entered, increased or decreased, and changed at the time of bring forward profit and loss from the end of the previous business term. Therefore, they are not protected.

Marks ☞ and ☜ are not merely decorative marks; they are important to set crucial functions. Therefore, the marks need to be protected.

Third Screen

①

Functional Formula

@DSUM(R\$4... T\$88, 2. AK\$6... AL\$7)

Meaning

Pick up all codes indicative of 1 from a range of R4 to T88, sum up the pickups, and display the sum in AK6 to AL7 to redisplay the same in (①).

(Note that the result is processed as undisplayed item

for the sake of screen arrangement)

Input Position (Cell) AQ6 - AQ86 (Numerals of AK and AL are different in each cell)

②

Functional Formula @DSUM(R\$4... U\$88, 3, AK\$6... AL\$7)

Meaning

Pick up all codes indicative of 1 from a range of R4 to U88, sum up the pickups, and display the sum in AK6 to AL7 to redisplay the same in (②).

(Note that the result is processed as undisplayed item for the sake of screen arrangement)

Input Position (Cell) AR5 - AR86 (Numerals of AK and AL are different in each cell)

③

Functional Formula @DSUM(AF\$4... AH\$88, 2, AK\$6... AL\$7)

Meaning

Pick up all codes indicative of 1 from a range of AF4 to AH88, sum up the pickups, and display the sum in AK6 to AL7 to redisplay the result in (③).

(Note that the result is processed as undisplayed item for the sake of screen arrangement)

Input Position (Cell) AS6 - AS86 (Numerals of AK and AL are different in each cell)

④

Functional Formula @DSUM(AF\$4... AI\$88, 3, AK\$6...

AL\$7)

Meaning

Pick up all codes indicative of 1 from a range of AF4 to AI88, sum up the pickups, and display the sum in AK6 to AL7 to redisplay the result in (④).

(Note that the result is processed as undisplayed item for the sake of screen arrangement)

Input Position (Cell) AT5 - AT86 (Numerals of AK and AL are different in each cell)

⑤

Operational Expression AM6+AQ6-AS6

Meaning

Subtract AS6 (quantity of sales) from a value obtained by add AQ6 (quantity of purchase) to AM6 (quantity brought forward) to display the result in (⑤).

Input Position (Cell) AU6 - AU86 (Numerals of M, AQ and AS are different in each cell)

⑥

Operational Expression AT6-AR6-AN6

Meaning

Subtract AR6 (amount of purchase) and AN6 (amount brought forward) from AT6 (amount of sales) to display the result in (⑥).

Input Position (Cell) AV5 - AV86 (Numerals of AT, AR and AN are different in each cell)

⑦

Operational Expression	AW6xAU6
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Meaning

Multiply AW6 (@ for inventory) by AU6 (amount of stock) to display the result in (⑦).

Input Position (Cell)	AX6 - AX86 (Numerals of AW and AU are different in each cell)
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⑧

Functional Formula	@SUM(AM6, AM87)
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Meaning

Sum up AM6 to AM87 to display the result in (⑧).

Input Position (Cell)	AM 88
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⑨ through ⑯ conform to ⑧.

A series of numbers 0 through 81 in AP column are code numbers of product names (protected).

Enter product names in AO column at the time of entering the balance brought forward. They can be increased, decreased or changed (therefore, they are not protected).

Mark ③ is not a merely decorative mark; it is essential to set a crucial function (protected). Further, AK4 - AK167 have pre-entries that hold pivotally functional positions therein, but since they deviate from the range for drawing arrangement and printing (and are undisplayed), no one can see what are set in the cells. Yet, they can be displayed by moving the cells to those of AK columns.

Fourth Screen

①

Functional Formula

@DSUM(S\$4... U\$88, 2, AZ3... BA4)

Meaning

Pick up all codes indicative of 1 from a range of S4 to U88, sum up the pickups, and display the sum in AZ3 to BA4 (undisplayed for the sake of screen arrangement) to redisplay the same in (①).

Input Position (Cell)

BC6 - BC87 (Numerals of AZ and BA are different in each cell)

②

Functional Formula

@DSUM(AG\$4... AI\$88, 2, AZ3... BA4)

Meaning

It conforms to ①.

Input Position (Cell)

BF4 - BF87

BI4 - BI87

BL4 - BL87

BO4 - BO87

BR4 - BR85

(Numerals of AZ and BA are different in each cell)

③

Functional Formula

@SUM(BC\$4... BC\$87)

Meaning

Sum up BC4 through BC87 to display the result in ③.

Input Position (Cell)

BC88

④ - ⑧

All conform to ③.

⑨

operational Expression	BF88+BI88+BL88+BO88+BR87
------------------------	--------------------------

Meaning

Add subtotals in BF88, BI88, BL88, BO88 and BR87 to display the total in ⑨.

Input Position (Cell)	BR88
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Mark ④ is not a merely decorative mark; it is essential to set a crucial function. Therefore, it is protected.

Further, AZ3 - AZ838 have important pre-entries that hold pivotally functional positions therein, but since they deviate from the range for drawing arrangement and printing (and are undisplayed), no one can see what are set in the columns. Yet, they can be displayed by moving the cells to those of AZ columns.

Regarding the fourth screen, if the printing space is two sheets (B4 size), supplier names and distributor names can be entered beside the code numbers. The second screen can also be set up the same way.

It should be noted that the "easy settlement system" is designed to put stress on completion of instantaneous settlement by eliminating unimportant details, and hence minimize waste for realizing functions easy to operate to the last.

Fifth Screen

Meaning	Input Position	Functional formula/ Operational Expression
The meanings of functional formulas and operational expressions conform to those of the third screen (the description omitted).	1	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU4...\$BV5)
	2	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU6...\$BV7)
	3	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU8...\$BV9)
	4	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU10...\$BV11)
	5	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU12...\$BV13)
	6	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU14...\$BV15)
	7	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU16...\$BV17)
	8	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU18...\$BV19)
	9	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU20...\$BV21)
	10	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$BU22...\$BV23)
	21	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx4...\$By5)
	22	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx6...\$By7)
	23	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx8...\$By9)
	24	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx10...\$By11)
	25	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx12...\$By13)
	26	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx14...\$By15)
	27	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx16...\$By17)
	28	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx18...\$By19)
	29	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx20...\$By21)
	30	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx22...\$By23)
	31	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx24...\$By25)
	32	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx26...\$By27)
	33	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx28...\$By29)
	34	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx30...\$By31)
	35	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx32...\$By33)
	36	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx34...\$By35)
	37	@DSUM(\$F\$13...\$G538,1,\$Bx36...\$By37)
	51	@SUM(BW5...BW49)
	52	+M14
	53	@SUM(CA5...CA49)
	54	+BW51+BW50+CA50
	61	@SUM(CL5...CL49)+@SUM(CJ5...CJ49)
	62	@SUM(CP5...CP49)+@SUM(CN5...CN49)
	100	+CA58+CA59+CA60+CA61
	101	+H538
	102	+I538
	103	+J538
	104	+K538
	105	+BW63-CA87+CA65-BW5
	106	+BW64-CA88+CA66+BW7
	107	+BR88+CJ65
	108	+BC88+CJ66
	109	+AX88
	110	-CA50
	111	+BW71
	112	-BW13
	113	+BW73+BW9
	114	+BW74-BW11
	115	+BW75+BW21
	116	+BW76+CA87-BW17

	117	+BW77+CA88+BW19
	118	+BW78
	119	+BW79-BW23
	120	+BW80-BW25
	121	+BW81+BW15
	122	none (unnecessary)
	123	+CP50
	124	+CL50

BU4 to BU39, and BX4 to BX49 have inputs that hold pivotally functional positions therein, but they cannot be seen due to limitations of screen structure (due to undisplay processing). Yet, they can be seen by moving the cells to those of BU and BX columns.

Sixth Screen

Input Position (Cell)

Each functional formula or operational expression is entered and set in a position (cell) that the functional formula or operational expression has been written therein.

Meaning

Example: CZ47

Copy a numeral in CZ47 and display it in the position.

Example: CZ12-CX13

Subtract CZ13 from CZ12 and display the result in the position.

Example: @SUM(DD22...DD48)

Sum up DD22 to DD48 and display the result in the position.

Seventh Screen

All operations conform to those of the sixth screen.

Eighth Screen

All operations conform to those of the sixth screen.

As described above, the functional formulas and/or operational expressions associate the input setting cells with the output displaying cells of each screen. At the instant of entering a numeral of each transaction in an input setting cell on a predetermined screen, the numeral is displayed in a corresponding output displaying cell on a screen with the associated output displaying cell. That is, the closing sheets and the other sheets are changed and displayed for each entry.

The following illustrates, by use of a set of sample numerals, operating instructions to display the result (settlement) at the instant of an entry.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, daily transactions are entered in three input setting cells marked with "★" on each screen, initial items are in three with "◎" and end-term items are in one with "●". When all the input cells are filled with input items, or at predetermined periods (one or two months), combining processing or merging, described later, is executed accordingly.

Initial Input (Case 1)

<Input Location> Fifth
Screen

<Input Method>

Enter numerals of the
last end-term balance sheet
all with positive integers.

Explanatory Legends

1. Enter an entry in a frame
except those with "automatic
display" or "preset entry"
noted in <Remark>.

2. Don't enter anything in
positions other than those
specified here.

Such positions are
protected to make any entry
disable, but part of the
positions may not be
protected. Don't enter
anything in the part, or the
function will be lost. Don't
cancel the protection.

3. The entry has started on
Jan. 1, 1999.

4. Although positive
integers are supposed to be
entered in all frames but
ones noted in <Remark>,
payments in the contents of
financial management are
exceptionally given "minus
(-)."

	Last End-term	
Bank	◎	1,000,000
Post office	◎	5,000,000
Cash	◎	30,000,000
Checking	◎	20,000,000
Account Receivable	◎	50,000,000
Account Payable	◎	20,000,000
Sales		
Purchase		
Inventory	◎	40,000,000
Expense		
Capital	◎	148,000,000
Owner's Credit		
Debt	◎	15,000,000
Loan	◎	13,000,000
Advance	◎	
Bill Receivable	◎	
Bill Payable	◎	
Capital Asset	◎	24,000,000
Capital subscription	◎	
Investment	◎	
Deposit Money	◎	
Allowance	◎	
Bill Receivable accepted		
Bill Payable Issued		

Initial Input (Case 2)

<Input Location> First Screen

<Input Method>

Make an entry in each column as follows.

Yr	Mo	Da	Summary	*		Bank	Post Office	Cash	Checking	Balance
11	1	1	carryover			1,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	56,000,000
				1	*					
					*					

The column at the right of "Checking" is to be used at the time of merging, so don't use it.

Mark (*) and the following numeral are inflexibly set in the protection processing.

Initial Input (Case 3)

<Input Location> Third Screen

<Input Method>

Make an entry in each column as follows.

Carryover		Product Name		
Quantity	Amount		Ⓢ	
....		0 Consumption Tax	0	
20,000	10,000,000	Note Book	1	
20,000	4,000,000	Ruler	2	
75,000	6,000,000	Ball-point Pen	3	
50,000	20,000,000	Paper Holder	4	

Inventory on Book	
ⓔ	Amount
...
500	11,000,000
200	4,800,000
80	2,000,000
400	8,000,000

Mark Ⓢ and following numerals have been protected and inflexibly set beforehand.

Enter "Product Name" and "ⓔ" before starting entry.

Daily Input (Case 1)

<Input Location> First Screen (Page 2)

<Input Method>

Make an entry in each column as follows.





Yr	Mo	Da	Summary	*		Bank	Post Office	Cash	Checking	Balance
			From previous page			1,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	56,000,000
11	1	4		1	*	5,000,000				61,000,000
		5		2	*		-2,000,000			59,000,000
		6		3	*				1,500,000	60,500,000
		7		4	*			-1,300,000		59,200,000
		8		31	*			-150,000		59,050,000
		9		32	*			-200,000		58,850,000
					*	Start initial input from First Screen (Page 1) and daily input from First Screen (Page 2).				
					*	Enter account-title-specific code numbers below the mark (*). "From previous page" and "Balance" are automatically displayed.				



Daily Input (Case 2)

<Input Location> Second Screen

<Input Method>

Make an entry in each column as follows.

Purchase						Product	Customer	Sales					
Mo	Da			Quantity	Amount			Mo	Da			Quantity	Amount
Carryover		****	****	****				Carryover		****	****	***	0
1	5	1	2	2000	1,000,000			1	10	3	5		5,000,000
		0	2		50,000					0	5		250,000
1	7	2	3	4000	800,000				12	4	7		15,000,000
		0	3		40,000					0	7		750,000

Product code number 0 represents consumption tax.
 Enter product code numbers below the mark  and customer code numbers below the mark .

Daily Input (Case 3)

<Input Location> Fifth Screen

<Input Method>

Make entries in certain columns as follows.

Bill Payable Issued		Bill receivable accepted	
3,000,000		2,500,000	

Bills paid and received are handled on the screen of financial management, so don't enter them.

End-term Input

<Input Location> Fifth Screen

<Input Method>

Make entries in certain columns of the work sheet as follows.

Entertainment expense	200,000		#-200,000	0
Owner's Credit	0		# 200,000	200,000

Make entries only in the columns marked with #. The others are automatically displayed.

This is an example to transfer an entertainment expense (wrong) to an owner's credit (correct).

As described above, numerical values representing transactions are entered on the accounting input screens, predetermined computations are performed according to the functional formulas or operational expressions, and numerical values representing the computation results are displayed in the output displaying cells. Figs. 9 through 16 show the screens (accounting output screens) that have completed respective accounting operations thereon.

The following describes the process to increase the

number of entries. When there is no entry space in the input setting cells, the number of entries can be increased by "combining or merging"(&) new file data and the file data that have been already entered. "Merging" is a term used in operating spreadsheet software; it is to make a copy between different floppy disks. The merged results may be different depending on user's choice among selection criteria: "copy", "add", "all" and "Partial". Since the new file data cannot take over the double-entry bookkeeping principle by means of "merging" alone, specific measures to combine or merge data must be taken.

The following illustrates a case where f1 (for January) is transferred and merged into f2 (for February) after completion of f1 (note that the merging means processing to making a copy between files or floppy disks).

(1) Preparation

- Call the original file of the system and enter therein numerals of the last end-term balance sheet (operations previously mentioned with "©"). The file is created as f1, and then the same kind of files f2 to f12 are created (for a year). The file names may be attached arbitrarily, such as f1, f2, f3, ... or 1, 2, 3, ..., but be sure to make differences among them by changing more than one character.

After completion of input of f1, be sure to "save" and "print out" f1 (note that "save" means storing data in a file).

(2) Basic operations of merging (for Lotus 1-2-3)

- Call and spread f2, then remove f2 to enter f1.
- Input procedure (how to press input keys)

The procedure proceeds in the following order: "F1", "F file", "merge", "add", "*", "partial", "*", "range", "*", "title (f1 in this case)", "*", "put cursor on top cell (head of the range)", "*", "remove f1", and "enter f2 and save". The merging of f1 into f2, that is, a copy of f1 into f2 is thus completed to create f2 identical to f1. F2 thus created hands down the final state from f1 (wherein "*" represents the execution key).

- Keep the file of f1, its printout and original record as important paper.

• The above is the basic operations, and it is put into practice through the next process (3) (wherein the double-entry bookkeeping principle is twisted and the number of entries is increased).

(3) The following tables 1 and 2 illustrate operating instructions regarding the "merging and other operations" for the purpose of increasing the number of entries.

[Table 1]

	operation	Instruction	Cell Position	Range	Remark
(1)	Merging	Add	CI5	11	Merge f1 into f2
(2)			L15	12	
(3)			L34	13	
(4)	Input	Enter the same amount with an opposite + or - symbol below the amount in the row of "From previous page" on a page (page 2) following the page last to input in Fig. 1, i.e., counterbalance the amount. Further, in the row a line down, enter the amounts of bank, post office, cash and checking accounts in the current end-term of the data room on the fifth screen by referring to the "printout of f1."			
(5)	deletion			15	Delete part of data
(6)	Merging	Add	AM6	16	Merge f1 into f2
(7)			AN6	17	
(8)	Input	Enter a numeral of "CA65" in "CJ65 and a numeral of "CA66" in "CJ66" by referring to the "printout of f1."			
(9)	Merging	Copy	W5	18	Delete part of data beforehand (range 18)
The merging is completed, so remove f1, enter f2 and save the screens in f2.					

[Table 2] Detailed description of the above operations
(wherein "Code" denotes code numbers within the range)

	Code	Range Specification	Purpose of Operation
(1)	11	C15 - CP50	Transferring the bill column of Fig. 5 from f1 to f2
(2)	12	BW5 - BW23	Transferring the debit and credit column of Fig. 5 from f1 to f2
(3)	13	CA5 - CA37	Transferring expense column of Fig. 5 from f1 to f2
(4)			See the above description in Table 1 (regarding the financial affairs)
(5)	15	AM6 - AM87	Deleting the quantity and amount of each product brought forward
(6)	16	AU6 - AU87	Transferring the quantity of each stock product of f1 to the quantity of each corresponding product brought forward in Fig. 3 of f2
(7)	17	AX6 - AX87	Transferring the amount of each stock product of f1 to the amount of each corresponding product brought forward in Fig. 3 of f2
(8)			See the above description in Table 1 (regarding the purchase and sales affairs)
(9)	18	W5 - AB448	Updating the code table

[Since f2 has handed down the final state from f1, the final result of f2 must be identical to that of f1. If they do not match, the most likely cause is an error or errors in entering data, so start over again.]

As described above, according to the method of the preset invention, the number of entries can be vastly increased by repeatedly handing down the final result and its data to a new floppy disk (file).

The following describes supplementary information about symbols "◎", "●", "★", "&", "*", "⊗" and "⊙" used in the above explanation and illustrative screens.



(1) Symbols different in input period

Mark ◎: Initial. It is generally January 1 or April 1, but it may be any day within the fiscal period. Enter numerals of the last end-term balance sheet in columns with this mark.

Mark ●: End-term. The date depends on the initial. This is a work sheet for adjustment.

Mark ★: Daily. Make an entry in a place (not two places) for each transaction. The entry may be entered one by one based on a handy diary or memo (original record) each time a transaction occurs, every day or collectively (be sure to keep the original record).

Mark &: As occasion arises, for example, when there is no space to input, or at any periods, such as once a week or month, the accounting operations may be divided regardless of whether blank spaces are left or not. The number of entries can be vastly increased by merging and copying the floppy (file) currently in use into a new floppy (file) according to the double-entry bookkeeping principle.

- (2) Marks *,  and  each represent the title of code numbers.
- (3) Other numerical symbols regarding the range of screen spreading and printing.

For example, a range of "AM1 - AX88" is set to "3", and this makes it possible to open the screen of Fig. 3 instantaneously in response to input of "F5·3·execution" at the time of screen spreading. For printing, "3" has only to be set as the range of printing (F5 is a function key).

- (4) For example, assuming that one file (floppy) is assigned by month, symbols may be used as follows: f1 for January, f2 for February, f3 for March,, f12 for December.

As the present invention is implemented such above, the following effects can be displayed.

- (1) Since the statement of accounts and the other documents are completed at the instant of a transaction entry, the accounting operations can be not only the past records, but also a familiar, essential tool as a "compass for business management" indicating current circumstances and a perspective on future business.
- (2) Lots of time, cost, labor and/or personnel cost spent doing bookkeeping can immediately be recovered. In addition, "security" and "thorough keeping measures" are ensured immediately.
- (3) Further, since individuals and presidents or persons in charge of companies or organizations can easily grasp a

perspective on their business, they can decide future courses of action, hammer a business policy and take proper measures, resulting in an incalculable improvement of performance.

- (4) If accountants can make use of time to be active in the product planning and sales department, the companies can really make the most of human resources.
- (5) Students, beginners or housewives can learn the principle and spirit of double entry bookkeeping easily with interest as if they operated a calculator or something because of its simple, easy operations. It can be ideal "bookkeeping course" and "introduction to computers" for those interested in computers to begin using computers.
- (6) It is also essential for certified public accountants to speed up their services.
- (7) Furthermore, the present invention can institute revolutionary changes in the conventional, troublesome accounting and bookkeeping operations under the synergistic effect of "instant completion of closing accounts," an "increase in the number of entries" and "simple, easy operations." The "enjoyable accounting" system contributes toward economic expansion and savings in labor and time that provide and improve a sense of fulfillment in life.
- (8) Although conventional computing methods for accounting limit data input and output to some ten figures of numerical values at the most, the method according to,

the present invention can input more than twenty figures.